MEXICO.

Germany Enters Into Negotiations with the Administration.

DIAZ'S APPEAL

He Desires Recognition by the United States.

LETTERS FROM MEXICANS

They Advise Submission to the Existing Authority.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 5, BVILLE, Texas, June 9, 1877. On May 13, General Porfirio Diaz was officially recegnised by the German Empire as the constitutional President of Mexico. The communication of His Majesty the Emperor to General Dias is published in the Diario Official

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED MEXICANS AD-VISING A RECOGNITION OF THE DIAZ GOV-ERNMENT AND A SUBMISSION TO THE PRES-ENT ADMINISTRATION.

The following private letters from Mexico will tend to give a clear idea of the condition of affairs in the sister republic, and at this time must prove of general

LETTER PROM R. ROMBRO MEXICO, May 22, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR-As you speak to me about the present condition of this country, I will communicate to you my views on this subject. You are well aware that I have been opposed to all revolutions, because I thought we needed to consolidate our institutions, and subject to the violent commotions of military revolt.
With this view of the case I always supported Presidents Juarez and Lerdo against all insurrections and

Unfortunately Mr. Lerdo's administration could not stand against the last revolution headed by General Diaz, and it was overthrown in November last. Mr. Lerdo could not make a stand after leaving this city and had to leave the country. General Diaz has, after the country has recognized him, taken some steps to come back to the constitutional order of things. He called for the election of a House of Representatives, Prosident of the Republic and members of the Suprem Court and has recently called for the election of Sen ators. He has now all the army under him, and the whole country obeys his authority. Under such condition of things it is difficult for a patriotic Mexican to decide what course to take. To support the presant government might seem to contribute the consoliion of a revolution by movement, while opposing it will certainly lead to another long and bloody wa which will ruin the country, and in the very doubtful supposition that General Diaz's administration should be overthrown, would bring about, not the restoraof a leader of far less influence than General Diaz. THE PRESIDENT'S CHARACTER.

has rendered very distinguished services to his country. He has a desire to do good to this nation and is a thoroughly bonest man. Excepting his pronuncia-mentos, which I cannot approve of, he is a man with-

Taking therefore these and other considerations, I think all Mexicans wishing the good of their country will decide to support General Duz's administration; this is at least the course I have decided to pursue. Those who desire the peace and prosperity of this country and the maintenance of friendly relasee General Diaz's government recognized by the administration at Washington as early as nossible. se who intend to bring about a war against the present incumbents lay great strength on the fact that he United States continue to recognize the Lerdo government as the government of Mexico. The early recognition of thoughnistration by the United States will therefore contribute in some measure to consolidate the peace in Mexico. I confidently hope that when the United States government will be informed on of things in Mexico the nize General Dinz's administration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MEXICO, May 16, 1877.

My DEAR SIR-I feel very happy in complying with year desire to know my opinion about the public situa-tion of Mexico. Fruth must never be hidden, and less those who are able to spread it in places where erroneous ideas prevail. I will tell you nothing about our last revolution or about the means by which became successful. This question, historic and abstract to a certain extent is not to-day the most op portune for the Mexican statesmen. I must protest to you, notwithstanding, that I feel bound to be

portune for the Mexican statesmen. I must protest to you, notwithstanding, that I feel bound to believe myself one of the most devoted friends of the constitutional institutions of Mexico, and one of those who have made some efforts for reamedying the errors of our government by the pacific means furnished by the constitutional mechanism.

A revolution however has taken place in our Republic, and our present problem is to choose such men and such means as may lead the country to constitutional liberty, peace and prosperity. In other words, our principal and practical question now is this:—
Who is more desirous and capable to procure for Mexico those great advantages—General Diaz or his oppowents? Among the latter there are some who have given up all claims to the supreme power and are only waiting for the oppowentity to save their personal dignity by acknowledging that the Mexican people have accepted the consequences of the revolution. Some others, siter being deprived of power by the revolutionary lide, or better to say, by a change in the popular opinion of the country winch opened to General Diaz the way for his triumph, protest from abroad against the new order of things, but certainly lack the moral and physical pewer to accomplish a revolution. Their greatest obstacle consists in the present state of the national feeling.

The public sentiment in regard to Mr. Lerdo's administration has not changed after his fall, and the efforts for an immediate restoration have against them the remembrances of an unpopular poincy and the lears that the endeavors to re-establish it may be fruites and productive of long protracted nearchy. My country, and not to be disturbed any more by pittical angitations. I think I am not mistaken when I believe that General Diaz intends to satisfy those distributions. I think I am not mistaken when I believe that General Diaz intends to satisfy those distributions. I think I am not mistaken when I believe that General Diaz intends to satisfy those distributions. I think I am not mist

who have not given up the arms they took against the party of the second term.

It seems to me very convenient that all those who desire the re-establishment of constitutional law, and of peace and security in Mexice, would lend their belp to the President to make him conscious of his personal power and to encourage him in the struggle against some costacles which are making rather slow the movement of the nation toward an order of things more regular and consistent with the constitution of the country. I have been for a long time far from Mexice, It may be that my judgment is not quite accurate. It is, notwithstanding, the faithful expression of the impressions I have received on my arrival and the opinions I have neard among a large circle of enlightened friends.

I remain your most obedient,

M. DE ZAMACONA.

MARISCAL PROBABLY ELECTED GOVERNOR IN SONOBA-DIAZ AND THE ABOLITION OF THE GOLD EXPORT DUTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9, 1877. A despaich dated Guaymas, June 1, says:- "The primary elections indicate that Marison is chosen overnor of Sonors. Advices from the city of Mexica state that the Sonora Railway concession is quite certain to be given to competent men; not mere speculators. It is almost certain that a law will be passed anothering the export duty on gold and silver, either comed or in bulinon. President Diaz and the Minister of the Trassery favor its abolishment. All is quiet. It is believed that ex-President Lerdo's movement will amount to nothing. SCHOOL TEACHERS AFLOAT.

A TRIP TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG ON THE PLYMOUTH BOCK-THE BROOKLYN SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION VISIT THE MILITARY

trips to Newburg yesterday in their elegant steamer the Plymouth Rock. The Brooklyn School Teachers' Association availed themselves of the opportunity that was afforded them of a sail up the Hudson, and having obtained permission of General Schoneld to visit the Military Academy at West Point arrangements were gers. This announcement resulted in the association adding to the Newburg excursionists about one thou-

ers, and for the most part "school ma'ams."

The Plymouth Rock was appounced to leave piet No. 1, North River, as half-pass eight o'clock, and about that time the boat was crowded with passengers. The weather was not promising; the sky was overcast and now and then there were slight showers. The excursionists, however, as they steamed up the river, had the joy of seeing the clouds lift and the sun break out in all his splender.

MUNIC AND NATURE The sail along the Hudson was greatly enjoyed by the school teachers; all the numerous notable places intelligent interest. A musical entertalument was seemed to enhance the attractiveness of the natural scenery. In addition to the band that usually accompanies the boat there was a chime of Cathedral bells, the echoes of which in popular melo-dies were heard to wonurous advantage when the

mountainous scenery of the neighborhood of iona Island was reached. A choir of Madrigal boys under the direction of Mr. G. M. Pyke gave a concert in the saioon. Among the pieces they sang with very great sweetness were—"Hail Smiling Morn," "What Shall We Have that Killed the Doer"." "A Jolly Good Laugh," "Dear Little Colleen," "See Our Oars with Feathered Spray." Sand "Simon the Cellarer."

During the progress of the boat up the river, in the staticroom of Mr. Jarreit, an entertainment was given to a select party of friends, when Master Oliver B. Goldsmith, professionally known as "Little Oli," a boy about tweive years of age, recited "Cassius Inciting Brutus to the Conspiracy" and Sir Peter and Ludy Tenzle from "School tor Scandas," and Miss Maggie Stuart, of Brooklun, a young lady of eleven years of age, recited "The Logend of Bregannes." Both these young people abowed remarkable elecutionary proficency and received the well merited thanks of their friends.

proniency and received the well merited thanks of their friends.

The entire party of excursionists numbered over 2,000 persons, 959 of whom were representatives of the Brooklyn School Teachers' Association. Among these were the following members of the Board of the Association:—Mr. A. G. Higgins, President; Mr. James Murphy, Vice President; Mr. Daniel Maigh, Mr. N. T. Gates and Mr. James Hall. Among the principals of the schools were J. E. Ryan, No. 26; E. Bush, No. 18; L. K. Hannaford, No. 22; H. D. Woodworth, No. 11; P. J. Conklin, No. 8; W. H. Heyward, No. 3; W. M. Jelliffe, No. 4. The ladies were in high spirits all through the excursion and greatly enjoyed the very pleasant trip.

AT WEST POINT.

inrough the excursion and greatly enjoyed the very pleasant trip.

At wast foint.

On arrivat at the landing stage of the West Polnt Academy the party was received by a military escort, who would allow no one to land except those having tickets of the association. Over 1,500 of the party, formed in line, and preceded by the band of the Flymouth Rock marched along the read, sheltered by the umbrageous foliage of the trees on the heights, to the Academy grounds. There the excursionists dispersed into groups, visited the places of interest in the grounds, and passed two very happy hours in a kind of picnic. At half-past three the Plymouth Rock returned from Newburg, took its West Point excursionists on board, and the return home in the beautiful evening, with the sun setting in an almost cloudless sky, was an event long to be rememthe beautiful evening, with the sun setting in an aimost cloudless sky, was an event long to be remembered by those whose daily occupation forbids their taking many rural trips of this character during the year. All were landed safely in New York at about eight o'clock, and "Commodors" Tooker received ananimous thanks for having given them such "a very good time."

ANTI-LIQUOR LEAGUE.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE CRUSADE IN NEWARK-AN ORGANIZED OPPOSITION.

As already mentioned in the HERALD, the clergy o Newark, chiefly of the Presbyterian Church, have be-Newark, chiefly of the Fresbyterian Church, have be-gun a new crusade against the liquor traffic. They have taken formal steps to organize a new political party whose pivotal aim and object is to suppress the sale of liquor of all kinds, including beer. On Friday night fifty clergy and laity mot and regularly organized pership only legal voters of the city of Newark, whose duty it shall be to co-operate for the election and sup port of a municipal government which will grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, including wines and malt liquers, to be consumed on the premi-ses or in any public room, and which will prosecute to conviction and punishment those who may sell with-

out a license."

After much lively discussion, in which some questioned the wisdom of such a movement, and others deemed it impracticable, a constitution was adopted, the presemble of winch sets forth that "the system of licensing salcons or drinking places in the city of Newark is an intolerable missance and a measureless evil." and, therefore, should be abated in the manner evil." and, therefore, should be abated in the manner already described. The license inspector of the Board of Excise (Mr. Campoell) was present and made remarks which excited the antagonism of the chief promoter of the movement, Rev. Dr. Mcllvaine. Mr. Campbell said that there was more liquor and beer sold on Sunday than during the balance of the week, and that licenses were granted to persons who could not be considered of good moral character. Mr. Campbell recommended prayer and education the declared that no liquor law could crush out the traffic. Dr. Mcllvaine treated him as an enemy and an agent of the liquor men. The constitution was adopted. Drs. Mcllvaine and Taylor and Mr. John G. Mecker were appointed a committee to arrange for a meeting at which to elect permanent efficers. The movement causes uncasiness among the politicians.

SERENADE TO THE GOVERNOR.

At a meeting of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon the programme for the serenace and reception to Governor Robinson. previously published, was adopted. It was understood that the gentleman will leave himself, on the auspi-cious occasion, entirely at the disposal of the Tam-many Committee.

THE ITALIAN'S KNIFE.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL RESULTING IN THE MURDER OF AN INOFFENSIVE MAN.

In the rear of a dingy tenement house at No. 132 Elizabeth street, Robert Tuomey was struck down yesterday evening with a club by Bertina Casimira, and, while struggling with his assailant, he was stabbed again and again in the abdomen and side live in the rear house, and yesterday afternoon they began a carousal with a woman named Byrne and a son of hers, which toward evening became a drunken orgie. The shricks of a woman mingled with the barsh guttural voices of Itaians, and Tuomey, who has been standing in front of the nouse, burried into the place after some companions, Thomas Kilicen and Rebert Boherty, and found Mrs. Byrne struggling with the two ruffians. On the young man reaching the yard Virginia sprang upon Kilicen and Robeckel him down, but was prevented doing him any mischief by the timely arrival of Doherty, who dragged the fallen man out of the way. At the same moment Casimira rushed loreard and struck Tuomey over the head with a club. Tuomey staggered back and Virginia, who had drawn a knie, sprang at him, shricking, in the delirium of drins and rage, "Me killed damn Irishman. Me kisse every one," and he buried the blade in Touney's side. He fell to the ground, but his fleadish assailant, repeating his murderous threat, plunged the kaife twice into the prostrate man's body. The neighborhood was now aroused and the two Italians made their way up stairs brandishing their weapons and locked themselves in their room. Tuomey, meantime, rose to his feet, but fell again from exhaustion. Officers Lee and Sweeney, of the Fourteenth precinct, arrived on the scene, and, with some difficulty, captured the two belligerent Italians and brought them to the station bouse. Virginia is an image maker and Casimira keeps a pennut stand. Tuomey is an honest looking young man, over six leet in height, and known in the neighborhood as "the good natured grant of the Fourteenth ward." His wounds will in all probability prove fatal.

"THE IRISH SOLDIERS IN AMERICA."

General Benjamin F. Butler will deliver a lecture on the above subject at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, June 19, the proceeds of which will be de-voted to the sid of St. Cecelia's Roman Catholic Church of Harlem. Mr. Charles 4. Dana is expected to intro-duce the General, and a number of army and navy officers will be apon the platform.

A DEAD MAN'S MONEY.

The examination of Wailing, Levy and Abrahams, the alleged conspirators for attempt ng to defraud the Bowery Savings Bank by personating a deceased de-positor, was held at the Tombs Police Court pesterday pefore Justice Otterbourg. Mr. Mailer, cashier of the

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

SPECULATIONS ON THE RESULT OF HIS MISSION IN EUROPE-AWAITING HIS BETURN. .

in financial circles and business quarters generally there was, yesterday, a great deal of discussion on account of the expected arrival of President William H. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central and on River Railroad Company. It was un-ted from what Mr. Vanderbilt had said previous to all departure for Europe on the 2d of last month that he would make his visit there as brief as he posaibly could, while attending to the business which he had in contemplation and at the same time secure and the worry of the events of the past year. No one, nowever, appeared to believe that he would return at

Mr. Vanderbilt has been very successful in keeping as possible, before their real purport shall become

As was announced at the time, there is but little loubt that the prime object of Mr. Vanuerbilt's visit

doubt that the prime object of Mr. Vanuerbitt's visit to Europe was the hope of being able to effect some arrangement for the transportation of freights which have continually beset it in common with the management of other trunk lines, or account of the frequent misunderstandings and disagreements regarding freight tariffs; and also put him in a position not only to hold his own so far as the Eastern bound freights, particularly grain freights, were concerned, but enable him to not entirely independent of any contract or agreement whatever, if he should deem it expedient to do so.

A gentleman who is in a position to know much concerning the attitude of the New York Central in this regard, when inquirred of as to the correctness of the foregoing statements, said has evening that while neither he nor probably any one connected with the New York Central except Mr. Vanderbitt himself could give a positive answer, yet there was not the slightest room for doubt that Mr. Vanderbitt's visit to Europe was premeditated and carried out with the intent and for the purposes already mentioned. There has been much, said this authority, to induce Mr. Vanderbit to such a course.

REPORTRE—What do you consider the greatest of the difficulties that Mr. Vanderbit has had to confront?

"There have been a multitude, but perhaps the greatest of them all has been the lack of integrity on the part of some of the other trunk lines to tote fair in the matter of Eastern-bound freights, but as ninety-nine one-hundredths of the contracts of the New York Central do not expire until the 1st prox., and as that company is a party to the recent agreement for pooling the West-bound freights, Mr. Vanderbitt, it saud, feels much less concerned about that branch of the business of the line."

for pooling the West-bound freights, Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, leels much less concerned about that branch of the business of the line,"

REPORTER—Notwithstanding this you might think that Mr. Vanderbilt has shortened his visit to Europe on account of the agreement with regard to West-bound freights. Your remark that his contracts do not expire till July I may be misunderstood.

"So far as I am sware Mr. Vanderbilt, as I have already stated, feels less concerned about the West-bound freights; but, as a matter of course, even under this hast peoling arrangement, should there be any scrious disagreements, his arrival here at this sime afforces nimplently of opportunity to guard against them, it do not, however, imagine that say such emergency will arise. No, the real trouble is that under the agreements which have heresolore existed in regard to kastern bound freights there has been a cutting under of rates of from ten to twenty per cent against the New York Central, while on the face of the transactions of the other lines it did not so appear. This has been carried on through a system of rebate, whereby the competing trunk lines indirectly received from the resel receiving the grain a portion of such drawback. Of course, this system, whether carried on openly or covertly between the shippers, receivers and the railroad companies, worked to the injury of the New York Central, took the grain away from the port of New York, and transferred it to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Boston, too, came in for her share under this system, and a comparison month by month of the official statistics of last year will show at a glinice a reduction in favor of the three ports above named against New York, newtithstanding the agreement of the percenting before mentioned,"

Exporter.—Then you consider the objections concerning the terminal incitities for handling grain at the port of New York less than has been represented, all other things being equal.

"In reply to that if will-refer you to Superintendent Grant, of the Produce Exc

at the port of New York. That couleman will tell you that whatever may be the objections to the present mode of lighterage, this great discrimination against New York is not chergeable to that system. He will also inform you, I think, that whatever arrangements Mr. Vanderbilt may make, his present agreements with the Produce Exchange will not be affected in any way. As a master almost of certainty the same may be stated in relation to the existing agreements between the Eric Railway Company and the Produce Exchange, although the Eric Company, as is well known, has subsidized a line of European steamers as a matter of sell-pre-ervation, the Baltimore and Ohio road and the Ponnsylvania Central already having control of similar lines, in addition to the very important matter of drawbacks on grain shipments.

EXTENDING THE AMERICAN MARINE.
"If would like to ask you," continued he, "If it
would be considered strange for Mr. Vanderbilt to try
to protect himself in this matter, and while he was would be considered strange for Mr. Vanderbilt to try to protect himself: in this matter, and while he was about it, look over the ground, on the other side, with a view of placing himself, as I have already intimated, in a position to act entirely independent, if circumstances about seem to demand it. There has been a great deal said about the departure of Mr. Vanderbilt just at the time when the feeling that there was going to be a general European was gaining strength, and that he may have anticipated that an opportunity would rise when he might contribute, perhaps, more effectually than any other person or corporation to the rehabilitation of the merchant marine of America. Whether these surmises were true or not I don't undertake to say, but this I do know, that Senator W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, who happened to be stopping at the New York Hotel about that time, and who is enthusiastic upon the subject of repealing the present navigation laws, for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the recuperation of our commerce in the event of a general war, referred to Mr. Vanderbilt's visit to Europe and the efforts he was making to restore and protect the shipmonis of the porton New York as a lost opportunity on the part of the government. Of course Senator Eaton said that the fault any with the parties who are responsible for defeating the calling of an earlier extra session of Congress. I think that I am authorized to say that, however strong Senator Eatou's convictions may be in this respect, Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose was even turther removed from political bias and was solely for the protection of the business interests of the road he represents and which is largely a component influence in protecting the trade and prosperity of this city.

LOOKING FOR THE BRITTANIC. At eight o'clock yesterday morning a throng of bravely dressed men assembled at the foot of pier 48 North River and proceeded on board the Jone H. Starin, a steamboat of the New Haven line, engaged for the occasion, with the purpose of sailing down the bay and intercepting the Brittanic, of the White Star line, with Mr. W. H. Vanderbill on board. They were nearly all ratirond mun, and their motive in making ing President of the New York Central and Hudson River roads. They were accompanied by a band of music, and the commissary supplies were attended to as railroad mon know how. Tables were laid in the cabin and deft waiters were on hand to anticipate the wants of everybody. The sail down the bay was delightful, and even the tedious delays that followed awaiting the Brittanic provoked no discomfort whatever, while the band merrily played to the accompaniment of the popping of chatipagne corks. Among those present were Cornelius Vanderbin, Chauncey Depew, J. B. Duicher, James Tillinghast, J. H. Rutter, J. M. Toucey, J. P. Chambers, Webster Wagner, Major Priest and John H. Starin, member of Congress Mr. Chambers had the management of the whole affair. Speeches were made and songs sung in the interval of waiting on the much expected steamer, and as every one on board knew everybody else, and the one theme of raifroads was congenial to all, quite a harmonious gathering was the consequence. As the evening wore on and no Brittanic became visible it was concluded to make a night of it, and those who felt like yielding to the embraces of Morpheus wrapped their summer overcoats around them and laid down to pleasant dreams on lounges, benches and anything else convenient. About sight o'creek a despatch was received at home from Mr. Cornelius Vanderbit saying that the Brittanic was still invisible, so the family became satisfied that the steamer would not reach its berth before morning.

STOCK AND MINING BOARDS.

Yesterday the American Mining Board held a meeting to consider the proposition of a union with the Open Stock and Gold Exchange, but adjourned without action. There has been some discussion also about a union of the American and New York Mining boards, and should it be accomplished it is thought the New York Stock Exchange will abandon the project of a mining stock branch.

CLARKSON N. POTTER INJURED.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, the popular represent tive elect to the Forty-fifth Congress, while re-New Rochelle, was thrown violently from his buggy and severely though not dangerously injured. The and severely though not dangerously injured. In a accident occurred at about nine o'clock. Mr. Potter had just entered, it seems, upon his own grounds and was ascending the long rise that leads to his residence, when the horse stached to the buggy look fright at a white object in the road and made a violent lunge, throwing Mr. Potter to the ground Mr. Potter will probably be confined to the nouse for some time. AUSTRALASIA

AMERICAN TRIUMPHS AT THE AUSTRALIAN INTER-COLONIAL EXHIBITION-LIST OF AWARDS STENET, May 4, 1877.

The New South Wales Intercolonial Exhibition has proved what lew of the kind have re-ulted in-a great nancial success. Originally designed as an adjunct to the Antipodean colonies it acquired unlooked for éclai by the presence of an immense variety of the triumphs Young as Royal Commissioner from Canada For the special annex was erected, and in this during the progress of the fair a bunquet was given to Mr. Morris, late honorary commissioner at th Contennial, and his secretary, both of whom had good words to any of their American Unfortunately the building was not con structed to withstand such a pluvial visitation as it had to bear this week, and a large number of eahibits have been damaged to some extent. Though the can be no combt of the effect it will ultimately have two countries. The labor saving implements, tools, &c., have astounded those who were only accustomed silver medals awarded when seen in the store of Mr. John Rogers will prove that Australia acknowledges John Rogers will prove that Australia acknowledges that in the as well as useful arts Uncle Sam is able to hold his own against all comers. Special mention has been made of the ethnological value of a number of pholographs contributed by Licutenant Wheeler, of the United States Army, and by Professor Hayden, of Washington. They have familiarized the Colonial eye with the wouldrous accepts of Colorado and New Mexico, of the Yellowstone and Wyouing, of the relics of the pre-historic race who peopled the Far West ere the reu man made it his busing ground. The press has urged the recognition of these photos by some special prize, but up to the present the judges' decision has not been made public.

Mr. J. Rogers, New York, silver medal for statuary rouse medal first prices. National Institute, Philadelphia, for operating table at National Institute, Philadelphia, for operational Institute, Philadelphia, for operational State Note Company, for lithographs.

American Bank Note Company, Canada, for organs.

The Wambutta Mills, for bleached contons and sheetings, Shater & Percy and kay & Brown. Canada, for hoots and Shater & Percy and kay & Brown. Canada, for hoots and Shater & Percy and kay & Brown. Canada, for pipe of the Contons of th

shoes.

Valentine & Co., New York, for coach varnishes.

The Seete and Johnson Company, New York, for pip sountings.

Lewis' corn sheller, per R. W. Cameron & Co., New York;
and also for nickel placed corn sheller.

R. W. Comston, for Results pattern butter worker.

Lane & Gaie, Froy. N. Y., for axes, edge tools and other

rimmings.
Weed & Becker, New York, for hardware,
Doughs Mannfacturing Company, New York, for mest tools, with a special request that, it possible, a
could be given as a proof of other suitability to colo quicements.

A studiar honor was also paid to Distin & Co., New York, for specimens of saws.

or specimens of saws.

Anonita Company, New York, for clocks.

Manyille & Brown (Canada), for hand chaff cutter.

R. W. Cameron, for Belipse indder.

The Hon. J. Young (Canada), for the Little Gant thresh

ing machine.

D. Guiliver & Sons (Haydonton), for best tip dray; also took the silver cup offered by a private dru for the best exhibit of tax class.

J. & E. Taylor (New York), for freproof safe.

J. K. Allen & Co. (Richmond, Va.) two, for tobacco,

J. F. Allen & Co. (Richmond, va.) eigars, &c. Lesseter & Co. (Sydney), for the American tubular lold-ing harrow, and for Stratten & McCullum's any loader. Darsford Rope Company (United States), for Manila

ope.
R. Hay (Toronto), for furniture.
Upper Canada Furniture Company, two first prizes.
W. Notman (Montreal), for portraits and landscapes.
Manville & Brown London, Canada, for hand chaff

Among those rewarded with a certificate of com-

THE CARDINAL AT YORKVILLE.

Yesterday His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey conerred the sacrament of confirmation on 300 children and adults at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the high altar being draped in crimson satin and covered with rare flowers. The centre of the church was reserved for the shildren and those who with them received the sacrament of confirmation, and presented an attractive appearance when silled with the large number of candidates dressed in suitable attire of white and scarlet. It makes were occupied by an assemblage of speciators who througed the passage and every available space. Before the Carainal Archbishop commerced the error bard as the class all made their distinct and the subject of the control of the careful and the control of the careful and the careful Before the Carainal Archbishop commenced the cere mony Father Lilly addressed the congregation on the sancity of the occasion, dwelling eloquenty on the grace of the Holy Spirit attached to the sacrament and the sentiments that should fill the hearts of those who received it. Before the beremony Carainal McCloskey expressed his picasure and editication that such a large number of children were present to receive confirmation at his hands. The music was excellently rendered by a large choir, and the entire ceremony was conducted with the perfection of order which characterizes such occasions at this church.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF A BOY SEVEN YEARS OF ACE.

Daniel O'Mears, a boy seven years of ago, residing at No. 328 Newark avenue, Jersey City, was bitten in the jaw about two months ago by a dog. The wound was so slight that no alarm was felt by the child's parents; still, the mother, by way of precaution, brought the boy to a physician and had the wound cauterized. A few days afterward the wound was completely healed and nothing further was thought of it. Last Wednesday the buy complained of being sick. He seemed drowsy and was affected by what the mother described as "lightness" in the head at intervals. She tried to keep the buy out of bed so as to arouse him, but the little fellow craved to be allowed to go to bed. In the overing he complained of a pain in his jaw. The mother paid no special attention to the matter till the following day, when the child's condition became serious that Dr. Kneufer was summoned. After a careful examination the physician detected symptoms of hydrophobia, and asiministered the ordinary remedies. The boy's condition became gradually worse until Friday, when the maindy became se developed that there was no longer any reason for doubt. The poor little fellow was plunged mits convisions at the sight of water, he barked like a dog, and made france efforts to but everything within his reach. A powerful anodyne was administered, but it had no perceptible effect. The convulsions recurred at short intervals, and the little sufferer was in great agony. As a last resort the physician applied a hypodermic injection of morphine, but this also failed of its purpose. The patient's condition seemed to defy medical skill, and Dr. McLoughin was then summoned for consultation. Injections were reserved to, but without avail. On Friday evening the boy's suferings were heart-rending to witness, and his agony continued til midnight, when death relieved him from his sufferings. The case was reported to the County Physician, but no inquest will be beid. completely healed and nothing further was thought of

DOOMED DOGS.

Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn police, upon reading the HERALD's "Complaint Book" communication in relation to the neglect of the police to carry out the general order for the destruction of dogs, immediately caused instructions to be sent to overy precinct in the city for the rigid enforcement of the ordinance. Inspector Waddy states that they have frequently to contend with great abuse from the owners of dogs, who protest against the slaughter. A few days age the pastor of a church in Quincy street called to complain that a spaniel dog, for which be had paid \$50, had been ruthlessly slain by a policeman. He was very indignant, and said that the present law was odious and ought to be repealed without delay. The Inspector said that he believed it to be better that every dog in Brooklyn should be killed rather than that one human being should die from the effects of their bite. The owner of the spaniel differed with the Inspector as to this view of the matter, and took his departure in a frame of mind far from appeased by the explanation, every precinct in the city for the rigid enforcement of

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE. [From the Chattanooga Dispatch.]

The Cincinnati Enquirer is outstripping most of its otemporaries in the West and Northwest by making a feature of the NEW YORK HERALD'S foreign specials, which it has repeated through to Cincinnati, and prints them simultaneously with the HERALD. The Enquirer of the 2d inst. contains three column of this fresh and reliable news from all European points, it being specially full in relation to the Eastern war. Such enterprise as this, regardless of cost, is characteristic of this live journal, and, being directed with skill in its other departments, the Enquirer of course holds a place in the front rank as a full and reliable newsSONS OF MARS.

West Point Examination of the Graduating Class Concluded.

CANDIDATES FOR CADETSHIPS.

Trials and Prospects of Flipper, the Colored Cadet.

REPORTS OF BOARD COMMITTEES.

Changes in the Course of Instruction Proposed

WEST POINT, June 9, 1877.

The examination of the graduating class is finished and in a few days more some seventy clever young the army of the United States. As might naturally be expected, the prospect of shoulder straps and release from the rigid discipline of the past four years has excited many of them, so that they can hardly sleep at night, and though they may be seen on parade or walking about the grounds apparently calm and self-possessed, that is the result of training, they are full of suppressed effervescence, and only contain themselves by thinking of the irolics that will be within reach when they get beyond the sound of the reveillé. One of the most glorious features of the forthcoming emancipation will be the privilege of letting their beards grow; and the nuscent heroes wh for months past have cast envious clances upon the flerce looking mustaches of their instructors are making presents of their razors to second class men, and pass the barrack's barber with a sneer. Until recently all cadets were obliged to shave themselves; but permission was given to those in the first class to purpose. The second diss; men will on Wednesday next take the present rank of the graduates and will they wish. Some of the graduates anxious to get the start of their fellows have not shaved for several days, and come to inspection parade with a hissure stubble upon their faces at the risk of a reprimand from the commandant.

start of their fellows have not shaved for several days, and come to inspection parade with a hirsuite stubble upon their faces at the risk of a reprimand from the commandant.

COMING CADETS.

A considerable number of applicants for admission to the academy have arrived and will submit to the preliminary examination, which will begin on Priday next. In the slang of the institution these youths are known as "Piebes," and certainly the majority of them do not present a very patrician appearance. A cursory inspection of them would forever slience those who cry out that West Point is an aristocratic institution. Brawny lads from the forests of Maine, clad in garments which apparently were once the property of their fathers, boys who have evidently held the plough upon New England farms, hard fisted young mechanics from the public schools and occasionally a youth whose nest clothing and gentlemanly manners denote that he has left a cultured home. A more democratic, and essentially representative class it would be difficult to find. The standard for the preliminary examination is fixed purposely very low, so that any boy who has had a lair length of time at a common school may enter. This is a wise provision and it was adopted in order that—to use the words of General Devens—choused mid one property in the words of General Devens—douated medicority might not crowd out natural ability which had enjoyed no advantages. The benefit of having a low preliminary standard, thus, is that boys who have had an opportunities for advancement may enter the academy side by side with the educated sous of weathy men; and it is a fact that the boys who barely escape being enough? (wanting) at their entry work hard, and frequently graduate far shead of those whose early advantages gave them easy access to the institution. The son of the tailor who made clothing for the cadets graduated at the head of the class in which was the son of the tailor who made clothing for the cadets graduated at the head of the class in which was the found o

but little on account of his race. The first year was very hard, as the class all made their dishike manifest in a variety of ways. "Phat," he said, "was in a great measure caused by the bad conduct of Smith, the colored cadet who preceded me. When the class found out that I was not like him they treated me well. The professors act toward me in every respect as toward the others, and the cadets, I think, do not dishike me. But they don't associate with me. I don't care for that, If they don't want to speak to me I don't want to speak to spea

the scademy and its course of study as small increase its efficiency.

The class cup.

The class cup.

The graduating class had manufactured at a cost of \$200 a beautiful class cup, to sepresented to the urst boy baby born to any of its memoers who shall marry. It is a beautiful work of art and might well tempt a man to compete for its possession, even at the cost of marrying upon a second heutenant's pay. It is in the shape of a gobilet, of storling silver, ten inches high, the bowl hered with gold and frested outside. Around the bowl is suspended a miniature army best of gold insertibed with the motto, "To our godson," Attached to the best in front is a sword, of exquisite workmanship, a perfect face-simile in miniature of a regulation weapon. Upon the obverse of the bowlare engraved the arms of the class, representing lineary and Mars standing on either side of a shield, on which is the inacription, "U. S. M. A.," with date "To" above; the whole surmounted by an eagle, the figures of Minerva and Mars stand upon a series of the class, "Et Minerva et Marte." The bowl rosts upon the

outspread wings of a golden eagle, which in turn reets upon the dome of a miniature silver temple, within which stands a golden cradle containing a scepting lafant, while in alternate openings between the six columns which support the dome appear three silver cherubs coming forth with outspread arms rejoicing. Upon the rounded base on which the temple resis four wreaths of laurel and oak are worked in oxydized silver, each wreath encircling an engraved picture representing one of the four branches of the service. The infantry is represented by a scene in camp life, the artillery by a siege battery; the cavalry by a company in full charge, and the engineers by a picture showing the erection of a pontoos bridge under fire. The only polished portion of the work is a narrow ribbon around the extreme base. By an ingelitous device of hir. Homer Lee, makes of the cup, it can be taken apart and the cradle removed to permit of the name of the baby owner being engraved upon it. The second class gave an informal hop to-night to the graduating class.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Emina Thursby will sing at the Boston Festival Mme. Camilla Urso, the violinist, has just arrived

here from California. Patti has been offered an engagement to sing in St. Petersburg next winter.

Mr. Ch. Fritsch, the popular tenor, sings in concert at Rutland, Vt., June 13. M. W. Whitney, the Boston basso, has sailed for England. Returns in the fall.

Mins Root will have a complimentary benefit at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening. Callender's Georgia Minstrels open at Hooley's

Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow night James M. Wehlt, the favorite pinnist here a few years since, is living in Florence, Italy.

Mr. John T. Raymoud, as Colonel Sellers, will remain at the Grand Opera House this week.

"The Cross and Crescent" will be produced at Niblo's, June 18, under the direction of Mr. W. G. The Hess English Opera Company have finished

their season in San Francisco and are on their Signor Briguoli, with Signor Ferranti, goes to

Canada to give concerts in the principal citi The Aquartum is a cool and pleasant place to pass s

fish and squatte plants. The Union Square Theatre will be reopened next week for the summer season with the Williamsons is their new comedy entitled "Struck Oil."

of pleasant musical qualities and of chamitable pro-clivities as well, gives a concert for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday

evening, assisted by other excellent talent, The favorable impression made by "Evangeline" or its first night has been deepened by the subsequent presentations at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It blends music, fun, scenic effects and extravaganza so neatly that it makes a very pleasing summer entertainment

night, under the direction of Miss Lettie Allen, with new scenery and a company in which are a number o popular actors. The theatre will be kept cool by the arrangements which Mr. Wallack made last year, by which sool air is constantly forced into

Mr. Frederic Thorne, who made himself famous to this and other cities by his rendition of the character of Flucitin, in "Henry V.," is winning new laurels in Australia. He recently appeared in a blind pass at the Mcibourne Academy of Music and as the Widow Swankey in the buriesque of "Aladdin," and achieved success in both characters. The Melbourne pajora speak of his portrayal of the blind poet in "The Two Roses" as an artistic and well considered effort. Mr. Thorne will probably return to this country next init.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

"Why don't you offer your decorated vases for sale, arrist in this city not long ago. "Because there is no place where I can offer them," replied the artist, "the china shops won't take them, neither will the decor-ating firms, and even if they did they would not pay me more than the cost of my materials. There should be a bureau or depot or some place where artists may offer their wares with some tope of obtaining a decens price for them. Until then we are helpiess. and their cry has not been in vain. A society has been formed in this city, whose founders and officers which is the Society of Decorative Art, and the sime of which are as follows:-

To establish a piace for the exhibition a sculpture, paintings, wood carrings, lace and ecclosiastical needlework, tapestries, and decorative work of any description women, which shall be of sufficient cace meet the recently stimulated acmand for st To encourage profitable industries among w

meet the recently stimulated demand for such work. To encourage profitable industries among women by furnishing instruction in art needlework, in the decoration of pottery and by distributing information concerning the various art industries which have been found remunerative in other countries.

To make connections with potteries in order that destrable forms may be produced or original designs executed, and also with manufacturers and importers of various materials used in art work.

To endeavor to obtain orders from dealers in china, cabinetwork or articles of household art throughout the United States.

To induce each artist to master thoroughly the details of one kind of decoration, and to try to make for her work a reputation of commercial value.

The circular issued by the projectors of the society goes on to say that auxiliary committees will be formed in other cities and towns throughout the country, whose members shall receive and pronounce upon work done in their neighborhood, which, if accepted by them, may be consigned to the salesrooms in New York. It is telleved that by the encouragement of this society the large amount of artists work done by those who do not make it a profession, will be brought to the notice of buvers outside a limited circle of iriends. In order to establish a nigh standard of excellence in what is offered to the public, all women artists of acknowledged ability are earnestly requested to send contributions in the various branches of decorative art, and it is hoped that by this means many artists, who have found the painting of pictures unremuterative, may be feel to exercise their talent in more practical directions. All work accepted by the Committee of Examination will be exhibited without expense to the artist, in case of sale, a commission of ten per cent will be charged upon the price received. The necessary expenses of the society for the first, and possibly for the second year, will be defrayed by a membership fee of \$50 and by donations; but after that time it is hop

From the foregoing extracts we are led to mier that men are to be excluded from the benefits of this soci ety. We sincerely hope that the society will not be in just as sore need of such a bazzar as women, and then there is nothing gained by introducing sex into art. The two instances where this has been done have proved signal failures—the art department of the the recent exhibition of the Ladies' Art Associati If women's work cannot bear comparison with man's

the recent exhibition of the Ladies' Art Association. If women's work cannot bear comparison with men's it must be poor indeed. Generous competition elevates the standard of six, and we beg the laddes not to wrap themselves up in their exclusiveness, but to throw open their doors to the men.

Let no one understand that there will be anything "cheap" about the bazaar. All goods will be neld at their value and will be worth the prices asked for them or nothing. The cheapest is never the best, while the best is aiways the cheapest. The names of the officers of the society, which are given below, are a sufficient guarantee of its responsibility and excelence. The president is not elected yet. The other officers are as follows:—Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Treasurer, Miss Charlotte Bruce Arnout, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Phipps; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Phipps, Mrs. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. R. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. R. W. Hunt, Mrs. J. H. Choate, Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. J. H. Choate, Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. J. H. Choate, Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, Mrs. William B. Botter, Mrs. W. W. Phipps, Mrs. H. G. de Forest, Miss C. H. Patterson, Miss C. B. Arnold, Miss Van Doren, Miss C. Furbiss.

Managers.—Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. H. Beilows, Mrs. James W. Pluchot, Mrs. Charles K. Whitehead, Mrs. Jaaca Beil, Mrs. H. E. Peliew, Mrs. Walter C. Tuckerman, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Van Doren, Miss C. Furbiss, Mrs. Henry G. de Forest.

Associate Managers.—Mrs. B. G. Arnold, Mrs. Beyant, Mrs. Louis S. C. Burlos, Mrs. Bears G. de Forest.

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